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**West Virginia University
Agricultural Experiment Station**

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

DEPARTMENT OF FARM MANAGEMENT

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN
WEST VIRGINIA**

BY
O. M. JOHNSON

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Agricultural Production in West Virginia

O. M. JOHNSON.

INTRODUCTION.

There is little doubt in the minds of most people, concerning the fundamental importance of agriculture, but accurate information concerning this industry is not always available. The census report for 1910 gives a large amount of statistics which form the basis for this bulletin. Additional estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for subsequent years are given when they are significant.

The two main questions to be considered are:

1. What changes can be noted with reference to rural and urban population?
2. What is the present status of agricultural production?

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION.

All persons living in towns having 2,500 or more inhabitants are classed as urban population, while those living elsewhere form the rural population. This is not accurate, since many of the smaller mining and manufacturing towns have a population distinctly urban and with only a small proportion interested in agriculture. The general conditions can be noted however, notwithstanding this inaccuracy.

The total population increased 27.4 per cent. in the decade 1900-1910. The rural population increased 20.9 per cent. while the urban made a gain of 66 per cent. Fifteen counties lost in rural population while eleven counties with no large cities or towns lost in total population.

There are in the state 180 magisterial districts having no incorporated towns. The population in these districts has increased 11.9 per cent., a little more than one half that given for the rural population as defined by the census. Of these districts, 96 have increased 27 per cent. in total population while 84 districts have decreased 18.8 per cent.

There is a general tendency toward concentration of people in towns and cities (many of which have grown rapidly during the past decade) while on the other hand, many of the rural districts are losing as is shown by these figures.

AVAILABLE LAND AND SIZE OF FARMS.

The total area of the state, 16,374,080 acres, has not changed materially since its foundation. The amount of land in farms has decreased in the decade 1900-1910.

Farm Land in West Virginia, 1870-1910.

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Total Land in Farms (Acres)	8,528,394	10,193,119	10,321,326	10,654,513	10,026,442
Per cent. of Land in Farms.....	55.5	66.3	67.1	69.1	65.2
Acres per Farm...	214.4	162.6	161.8	114.7	103.7
Acres Improved per Farm	64.9	60.5	62.5	59.2	57.1
Number of Farms.	39,778	62,674	72,773	92,874	96,685

FARM OWNERSHIP.

A permanent agricultural population is desirable. For this reason statistics of tenancy and mortgages are of general interest in so far as they indicate any change in character of rural population.

Mortgages and Tenancy in West Virginia.

	1880	1890	1900	1910
Per cent. of Tenants.....	19.7	17.7	21.8	20.5
Per cent. of Farms Mortgaged.....		13.	14.1	12.6
Average Debt per Farm.....			\$664	\$710
Average Value per Farm.....			\$2060	\$2735

While there has been an increase in debt per farm, land has risen in value so that the owner has a larger equity than in 1900.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The importance of an industry can be measured in part by the amount of capital employed. There has been a steady increase in the value of all farm property since the first census of 1870.

A comparison of agriculture with manufacturing and mining will show something of the relative importance of the industries.

Comparison of Capital Employed and Value of Product in Agriculture, Mining, and Manufacturing.

	1899	1909
Value of All Farm Property.....	\$203,907,349	\$314,738,540
Value of Farm Products.....	44,768,979	70,810,423
Capitalization of Factories.....	49,103,000	150,923,000
Wage Earners in Factories.....	(no figures)	71,463
Value Added to Product by Manufacture..	(no figures)	69,072,000
Capital Invested in Mining.....	(no figures)	219,466,909
Number of Wage Earners in Mining.....	(no figures)	78,404
Value of Mineral Products.....	\$48,362,664*	\$76,287,889

*1902.

THE "AVERAGE FARM" IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In any discussion of farming it is always the individual farmer who must be considered. The 1910 census shows the following about the average farm:

Total Acreage	103.7
Acres Improved	56.6
Total Value All Property.....	\$3255.00
Value Implements and Machinery.....	\$73.00
Value All Live Stock.....	\$448.00
Value Land per Acre.....	\$26.37
Number Horses on Each Farm.....	1.9
Number Cattle of All Kinds on Each Farm..	6.5
Sales Dairy Products.....	\$26.20
Sales Live Stock.....	\$146.50
Sales Poultry and Eggs.....	\$33.30
Value Fruits per Farm.....	\$31.30
Value Vegetables per Farm.....	\$46.70
Value Potatoes per Farm.....	\$23.50
Acres Corn per Farm.....	7.
Acres Hay per Farm.....	7.3
Acres Other Cereals per Farm.....	3.2
Expended for Labor.....	\$41.70
Expended for Fertilizer.....	\$5.50
Expended for Feed.....	\$20.00

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Accurate statistics for total production are difficult to obtain because of duplication in estimates. The census for 1910 aimed to eliminate as much inaccuracy as possible. A comparison with previous reports will show the tendency toward increased total value of all products. This is due in a large measure to a rise in the market value of farm products rather than to larger production.

Census year	Value of Agricultural Products
1870	\$23,379,692
1880	19,360,049
1890	20,439,000
1900	44,768,979
1910	70,810,423

CROP PRODUCTION OF THE STATE.

The census returns show but little variation in yield per acre since 1880. Estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1913 indicate a higher production per acre than the census report for 1909, except in the cases of tobacco and potatoes.

The acreage of corn and hay per farm has remained practically the same but an increased number of farms brings up the total area of these crops. Small grains are not grown in such large areas as formerly.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The information concerning production of tree fruits is of little value because statistics are rarely gathered in an average year. The variation in yield does not give a correct idea as to the growth of the industry.

Figures 17-22 show fairly well the sections in which the greater part of the planting is being done.

It will be noted that fewer bearing trees are reported in 1910 than in 1900. No statement as to non-bearing trees in 1900 is given. The decrease in bearing trees may be due to cutting down old orchards.

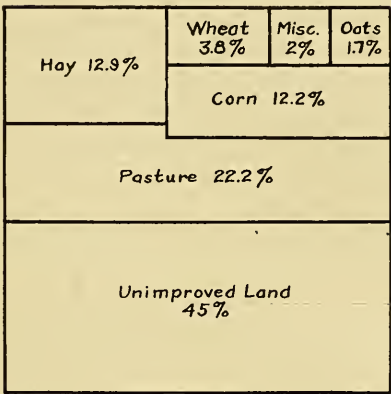
Vegetable and small fruit production is more nearly uniform but the greater part of these crops is for home use and the accuracy of the estimates may be questioned.

Fruit and Vegetables in West Virginia.

	1909	1899
Value of Orchard Fruits.....	\$3,040,192	\$2,155,509
Value of Small Fruits.....	\$191,002	\$149,391
Apple Trees per Farm.....	52	60
Apple Trees Bearing.....	4,570,948	5,441,112
Peach Trees Bearing.....	1,424,982	1,695,642
Peach Trees per Farm.....	15	17
Total Value of Vegetables Other Than Potatoes.....	\$4,519,894	\$1,697,028
Value of Vegetables Other Than Potatoes, per Farm	\$46	\$17
Value of Small Fruits, per Farm.....	\$20	\$16

Crops on Average W. Va. Farm.

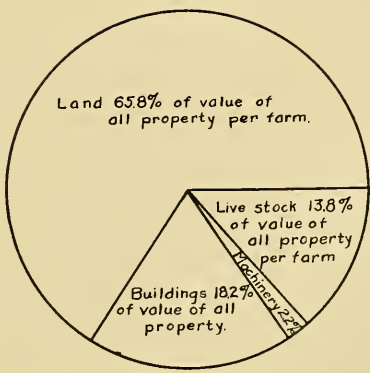
Fig. 1



Percent of average West Virginia farms used for different crops.

Average Farm Investment in West Virginia.

Fig. 2



Value of all property, per farm	\$3255
Implements and machinery	\$73-22%
Live stock	\$448-13.8%
Land	\$2142-65.8%
Buildings	\$592-18.2%

PASTURES.

Almost forty per cent. of the improved farm land is included in pastures. This is a larger area than is devoted to any other crop. No doubt, a part of the forty-five per cent. of unimproved land furnishes some feed for live stock. It is probable that the value of the pastures is larger than that of any other single crop, but there has been no attempt to estimate this value directly.

Crop Yields and Value, 1870-1913.

	1913*	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Total Bushels						
Corn	22,692,000	17,119,097	16,610,730	13,730,506	14,090,609	8,197,865
Total Value						
Corn Crop	\$18,154,000	\$11,907,261				
Yield per						
Acre, bu...	31	26	23	23	25	
Acres per						
Farm	7	7	8	8	9	
Total Bushels						
Wheat. ...	3,055,000	2,575,996	4,326,150	3,364,191	4,001,711	2,483,543
Value Wheat	3,055,000	2,697,141				
Yield per						
Acre, bu...	13	12	10	11	10	
Acres per						
Farm	2.5	2	5	5	6	
Total Bushels						
Oats	2,760,000	1,728,806	1,833,840	2,946,653	1,908,505	2,414,749
Value Oats						
Crop	\$1,408,000	\$912,388				
Yield per						
Acre, bu...	24	17	18	16	18	
Acres per						
Farm	1	1	1	2	2	
Total Tons						
Hay	925,000	639,104	541,084	550,645	232,338	224,164
Total Value						
Hay	\$13,782,000	\$7,492,747				
Yield per						
Acre, lbs..	2,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,400	
Acres per						
Farm	7	7	6	8	6	
Total Bushels						
Potatoes ..	3,984,000	4,077,066	2,245,821	1,987,367	1,398,539	1,053,507
Value Potatoes						
to Crop ..	\$3,586,000	\$2,279,000				
Yield per						
Acre, bu...	82	98	75	72		
Total Pounds						
Tobacco ..	10,200,000	14,536,400	3,087,140	2,602,021	2,296,146	2,046,452
Value Tobacco						
to Crop...	\$1,224,000	\$1,923,180				
Yield per						
Acre, lbs..	680	800	600	550	570	
Total Bushels						
Buckwheat.	798,000	533,870	267,257	120,469	285,298	82,916
Value Buckwheat	\$622,000	\$351,000				
Yield per						
Acre, bu...	21	16	12	9	9	

*Estimate by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK.

The total increase in live stock values has been great during this period but the number of animals per farm in each class has decreased.

The total number of animals in all classes of live stock increased each decade until that of 1900-1910, during which period dairy cows and poultry were the only classes increasing.

The estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1914 indicate that horses and hogs are more numerous than in 1910.

The high prices for cattle make the total valuation greater in 1910 in spite of the decrease in numbers.

Live Stock Production and Values, 1870-1914.

	1914*	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
Number Horses and Mules...	202,000	191,708	196,542	161,943	132,369	92,518
Value Horses and Mules...	\$24,752,000	\$20,923,141	\$11,101,684			
Number per Farm	2.1	2.	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Number Cattle	563,000	620,288	639,782	566,066	458,444	301,680
Value Cattle...	\$23,483,000	\$15,860,764	\$14,058,427			
Number per Farm	5.8	6.3	7.	8.	7.4	8.
Number Sheep	788,000	910,360	968,843	785,063	674,769	552,327
Value Sheep...	\$3,388,000	\$3,400,901	\$2,644,556			
Number per Farm	8	9	10	11	11	14
Number Hogs.	367,000	328,188	442,844	411,018	510,613	268,031
Value Hogs...	\$3,707,000	\$2,087,392	\$1,389,808			
Number per Farm	3.8	3	5	6	8	7
Number Poultry		3,310,155	3,053,077	3,197,477	1,606,201	
Value Poultry		\$1,628,700	\$964,000			
Number per Farm		34	32	42	25	
Number Dairy Cows		239,539	205,601	188,492	156,956	104,434
Value Dairy Products ...		\$5,000,138	\$5,088,143			

*Estimate by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MOVEMENT OF CROPS FROM COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE PRODUCED.

Practically all the cereals are used on the farms on which they are produced as is shown by the following:

Per Cent. of Crops Moved from Counties in Which They are Produced.

	W. Va.	U. S.
Corn	5	21.9
Oats	3	58.1
Wheat	15	29.6

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

One measure of production is on a per capita basis. It is not always desirable to produce all that we consume when good transportation will deliver products to us cheaper than we can grow them, but it is well to note the changes that are going on with reference to certain kinds of food (Fig 4.)

West Virginia produces a little more than one-half the corn needed for average consumption, one-third the wheat, and three-fourths of the potatoes.

No direct statement is made concerning the total weight of various kinds of live stock sold and slaughtered. Knowing the average farm prices per pound and the total value, the production in pounds is easily obtained. The per capita production from these figures is as follows:

	Per Capita Production in W. Va., 1909	Per Capita Production in U. S., 1909*
Beef	90 pounds	80 pounds
Pork	38 pounds	77 pounds
Veal	5 pounds	7 pounds
Mutton	18 pounds	6 pounds

*U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin 575.

From this data it would appear that the state is producing more than enough beef and mutton but only about one-half the pork needed at home.

Crop Production and Consumption per Capita in W. Va. and U. S.

Fig. 3

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

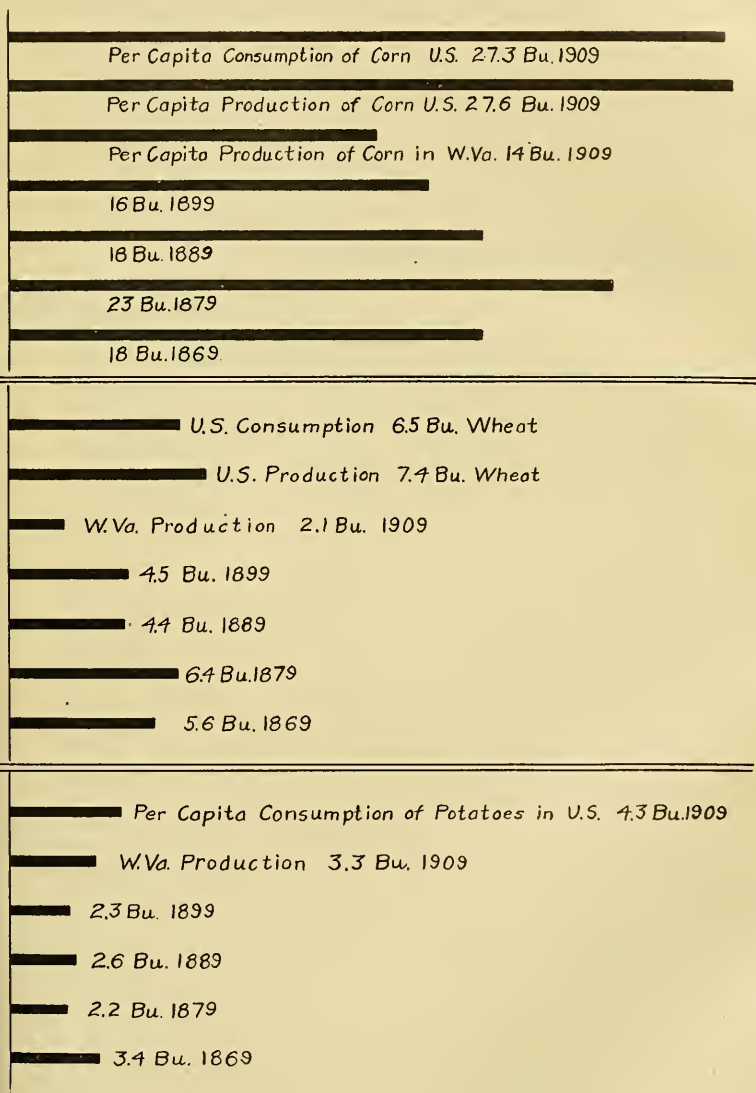
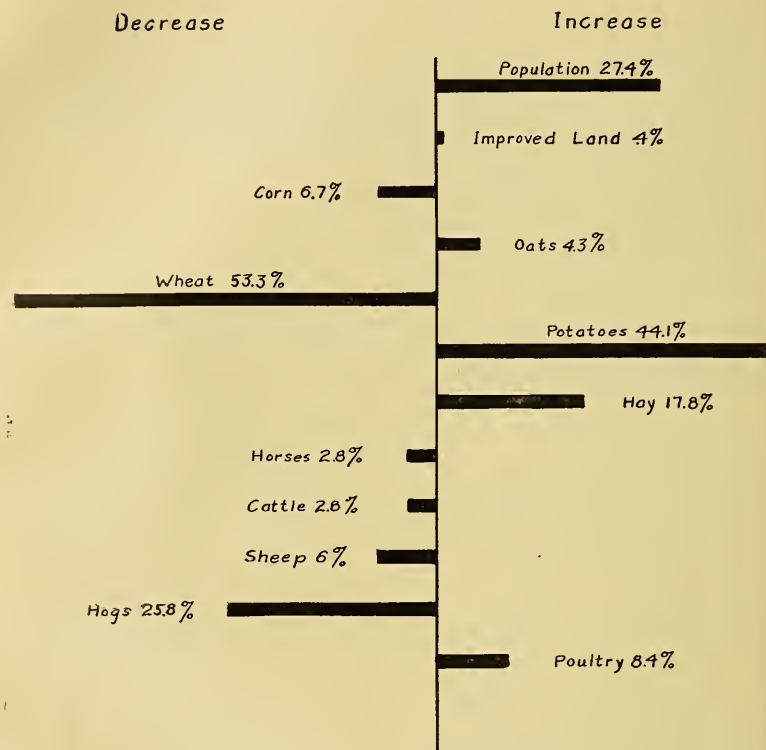


Fig. 4

VARIATION IN PRODUCTION 1900-1910



THE FARMER'S INCOME.

Many attempts have been made to fairly estimate the incomes of farmers. This is of more interest now that so many of the young men leave the farm hoping for larger returns in the city. City dwellers, on the other hand, generally over-emphasize the fact that much of the food consumed in the country is produced at home.

The Office of Farm Management of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has suggested a method of using the census reports as a basis for finding the average income of each farm family in a given section. The following statement gives this information about West Virginia.

In this table the estimates for maintenance of buildings and machinery, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses are based on averages from accurate data taken from surveys and records.

Income and Expenses on an Average West Virginia Farm.

Average Size of Farm	103.7 Acres
Improved Land per Farm.....	57.1 Acres
Average Value All Farm Property.....	\$3255
Average Value Buildings per Farm.....	\$593
Average Value Implements and Machinery.....	\$73
Average Value Live Stock Including Poultry...	\$448

Value of Products per Farm.

Dairy	\$ 52.00
Wool	9.00
Poultry and Products.....	60.00
Honey	2.00
Live Stock Sold.....	146.00
Live Stock Slaughtered.....	44.00
Net Value of Crops Produced.....	197.00
	\$510.00

Expenses per Farm.

Labor	\$ 42.00
Feed	20.00
Fertilizer	5.00
Maintenance of Buildings (5% of value).....	30.00
Maintenance of Machinery (20% of value)....	15.00
Taxes (.8% total value of property).....	32.00
Miscellaneous Expenses (15% of all other expenses)	22.00
	\$166.00

Total Income	\$510.00
Total Expense	166.00
Net Farm Income.....	\$344.00
Interest on Investment at 5%.....	163.00
Labor Income for Family.....	\$181.00

It must be clearly understood that the net farm income of \$344 does not mean that the average farmer sold that much but that it represents his production above the actual cash expenses. Some few products are included, such as milk and cream used on the table, and it is possible that the total value of products used in the home is larger than given in the census reports.

The labor income for family, is the amount remaining after 5 per cent. interest on the capital invested has been deducted.

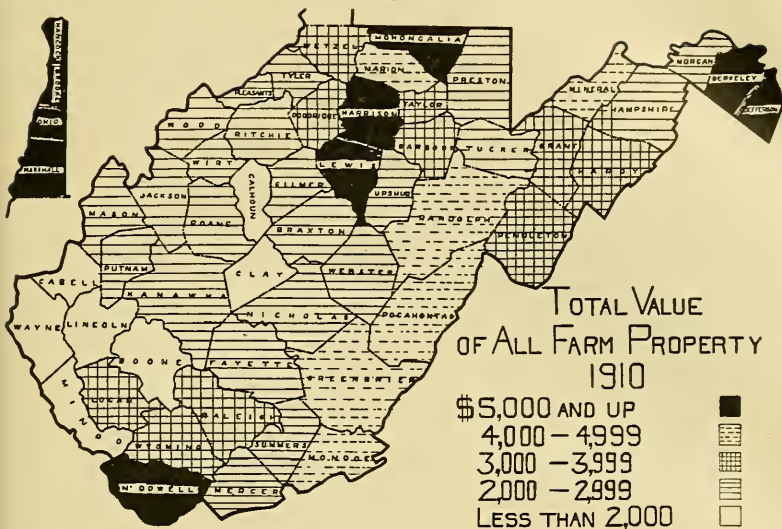
A comparison of the average in West Virginia with that of the United States may be of interest.

	U. S.	W. Va.
Total Gross Income.....	\$980.00	\$510.00
Total Expense	340.00	166.00
Net Farm Income.....	640.00	344.00
Labor Income for Family.....	318.00	181.00

MAPS.

The following pages are devoted to maps showing the centers of production, yields per acre of the various crops and other general information.

Fig. 5



VALUE OF ALL FARM PROPERTY AND LAND
IN FARMS.

Ten counties have an average value of more than five thousand dollars per farm for all farm property.

Nine counties have more than ninety per cent. of the land area in farms.

Fig. 6

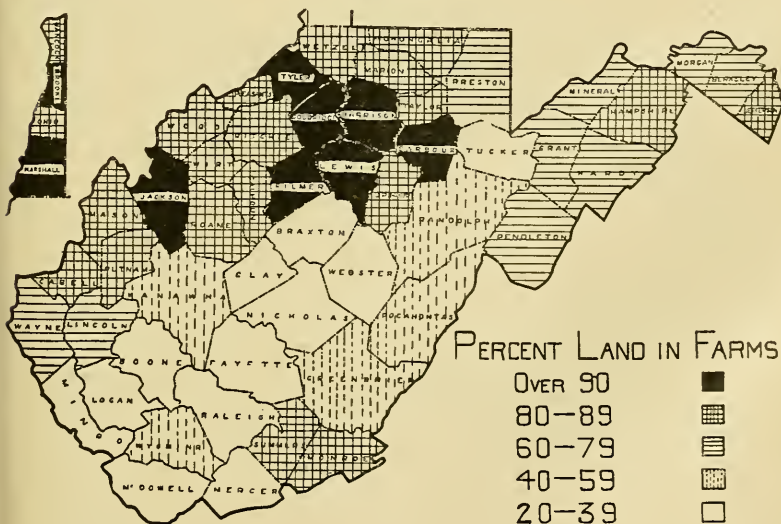
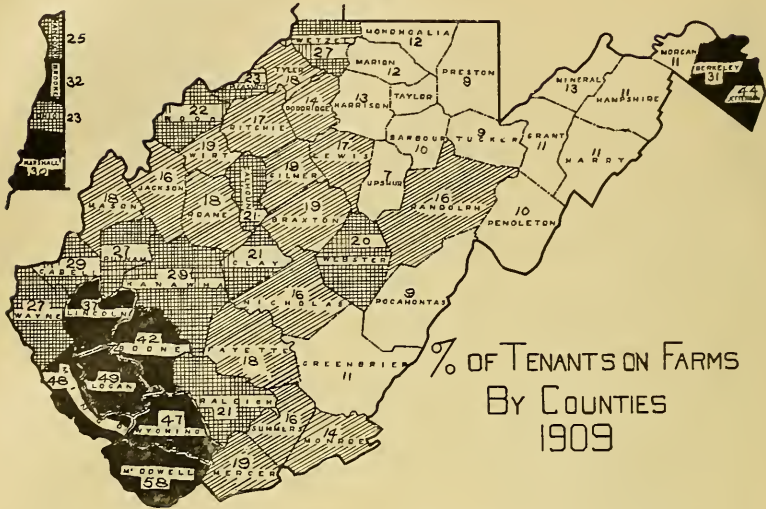


Fig. 7



TENANCY AND MORTGAGES.

The percentage of tenants is high in the southern part of the state because large areas are held by timber and land companies that lease the farm lands in these holdings.

Fig. 8

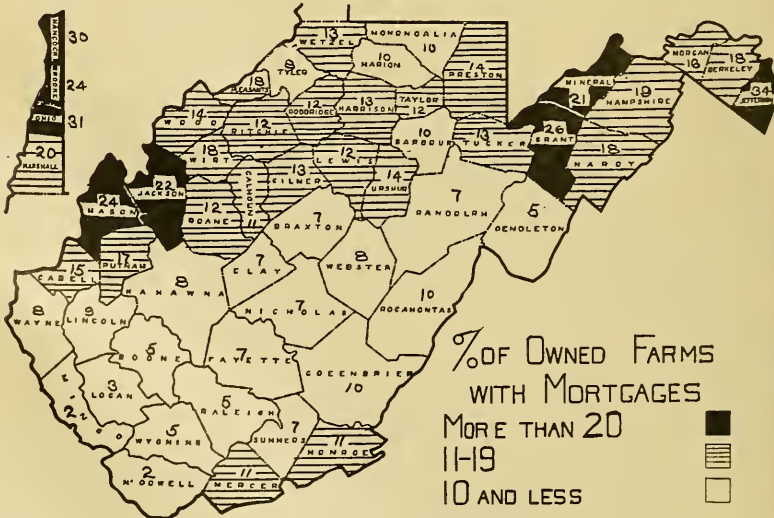
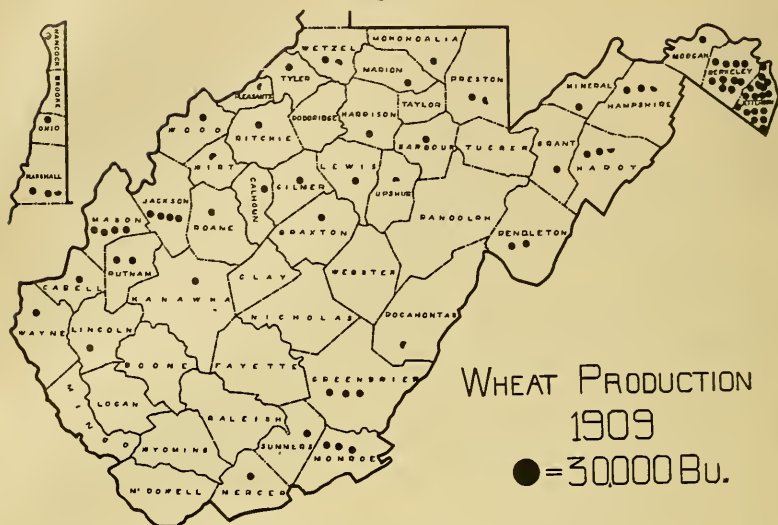


Fig. 11



WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Jefferson and Berkeley are the only counties growing large areas of wheat but the crop is quite generally distributed throughout the state.

Fig. 12

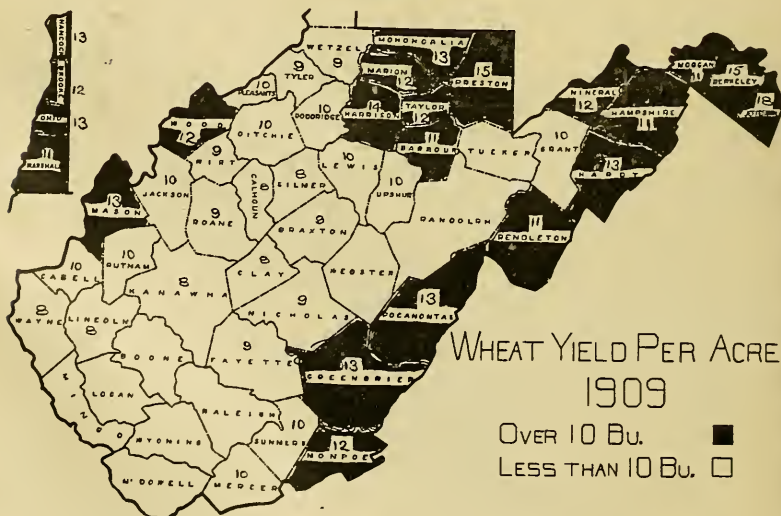
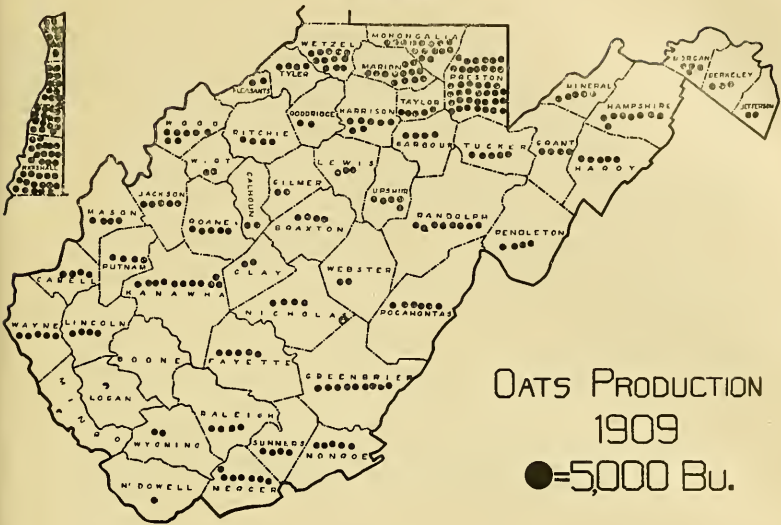


Fig. 13



OATS PRODUCTION.

The oats crop is of minor importance in most parts of the state. Preston county leads in total production.

Fig. 14

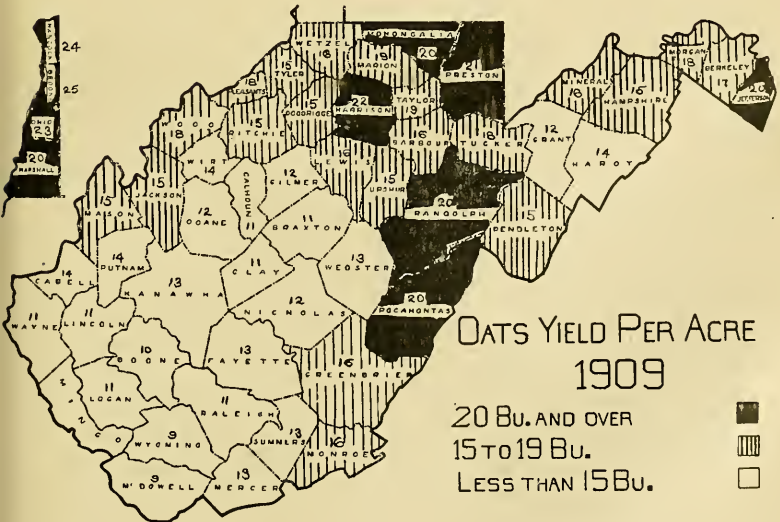
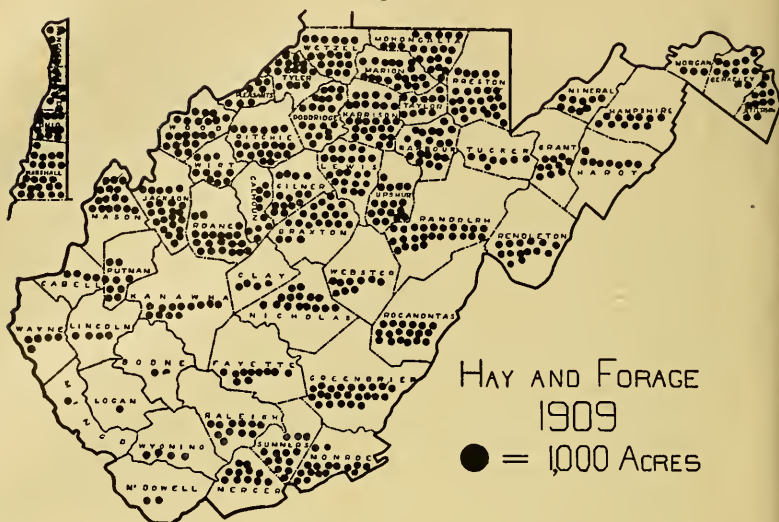


Fig. 15



HAY AND POTATO PRODUCTION .

Note that many counties produce very little hay or forage.

Potatoes are grown almost exclusively for home consumption as is shown by the fact that there are no sections where the production is large.

Fig. 16

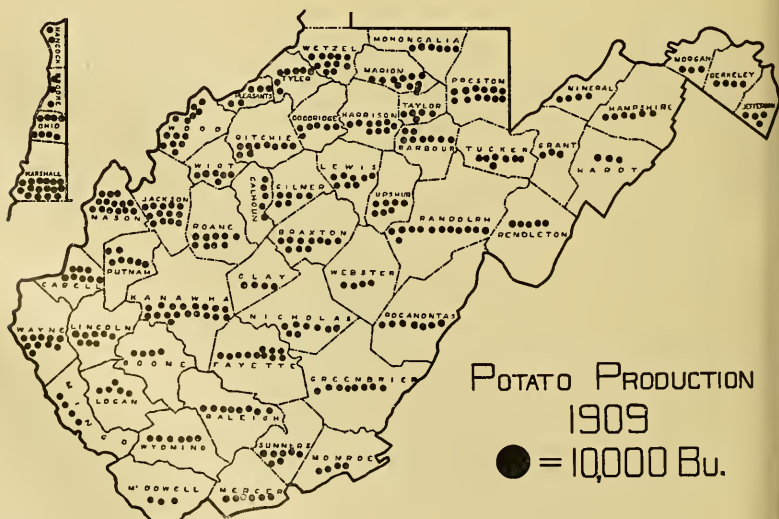
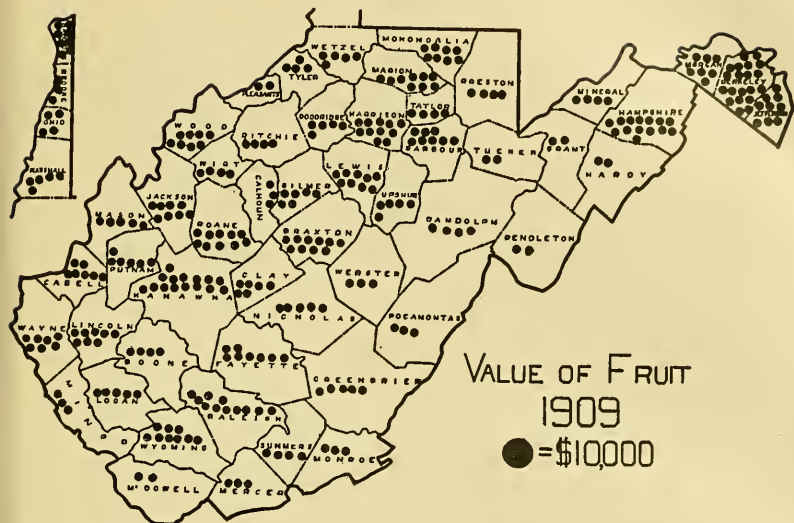


Fig. 17



FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

Fruit growing is concentrated in two principal areas but the total production of the remaining sections is large.

Note that there is no place where vegetable production is large.

Fig. 18

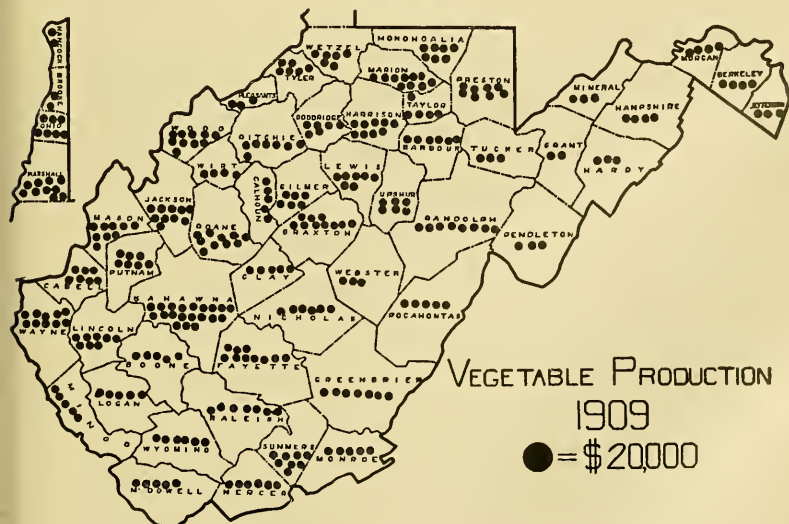
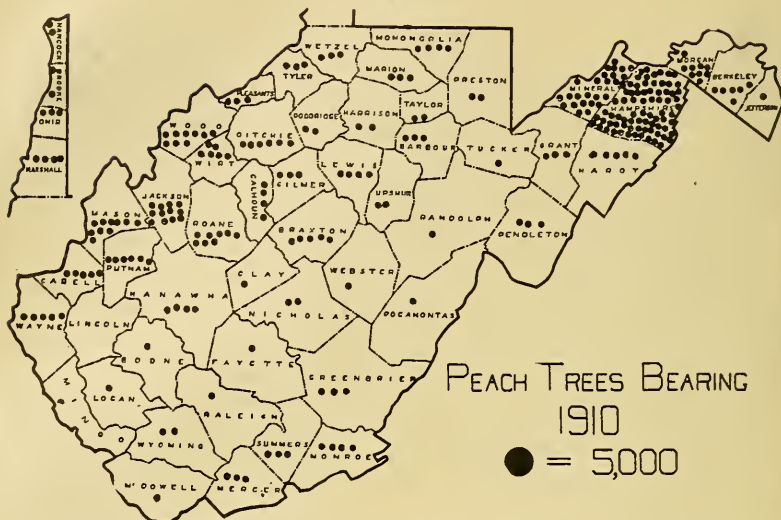


Fig. 19



THE PEACH SECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The peach industry is localized in the eastern part of the state. Several counties are planting quite extensively.

The counties along the Ohio River are not planting enough to keep up present production.

Fig. 20

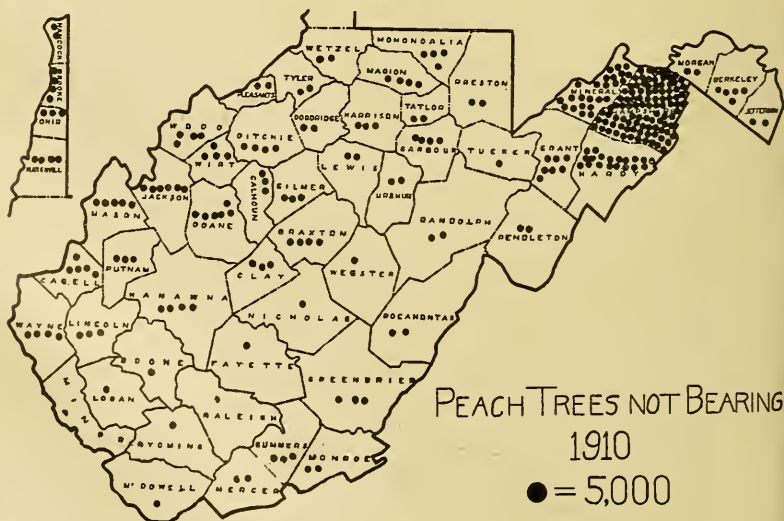
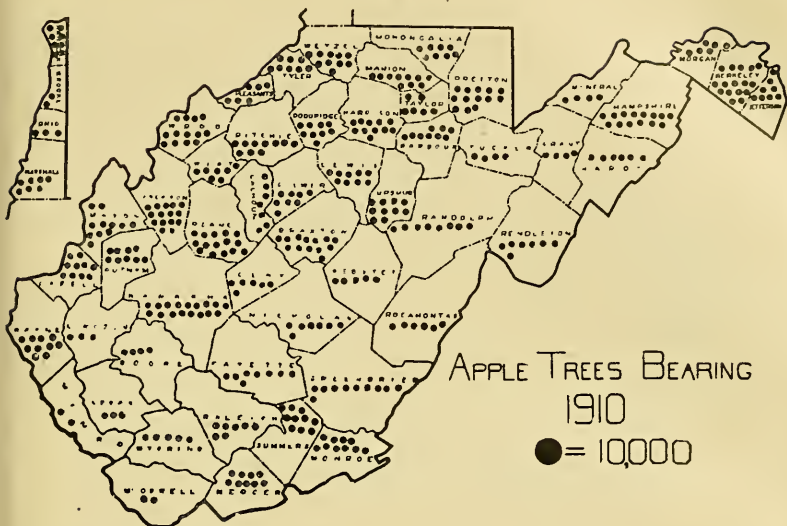


Fig. 21



THE APPLE SECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Old orchards are scattered over the state rather uniformly but the recent plantings are most numerous in the eastern part.

Fig. 22

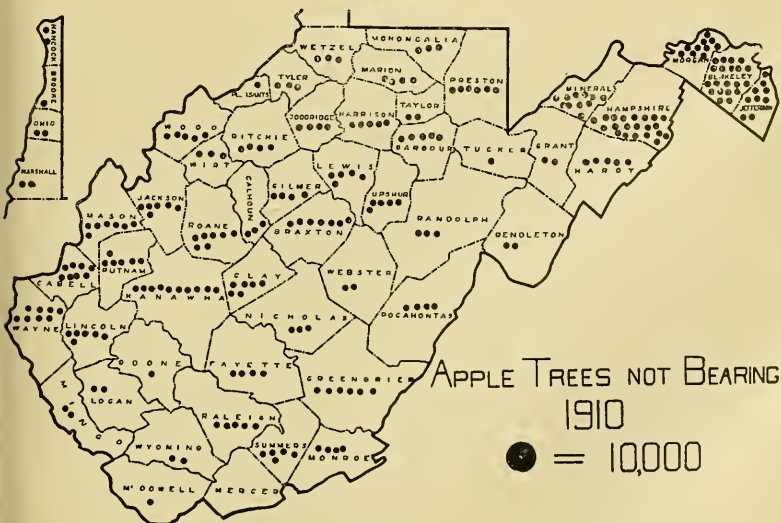
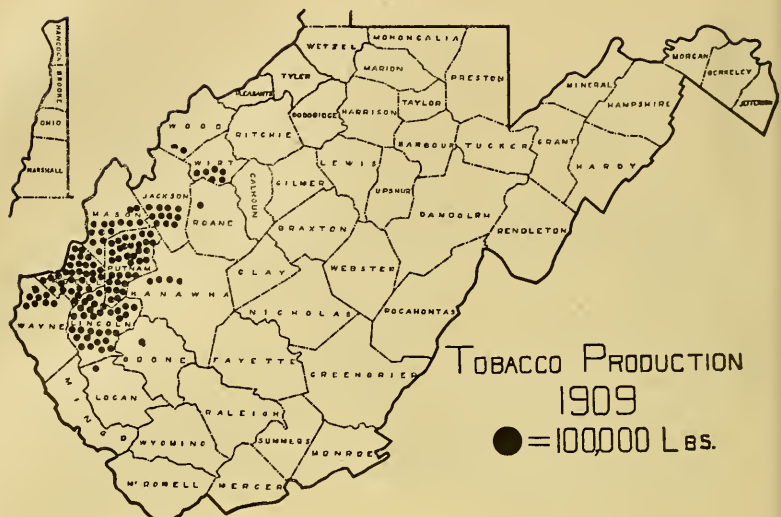


Fig. 23



TOBACCO AND BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTION.

Tobacco is grown in only a few counties. Soil and climatic conditions limit the area.

Buckwheat production is restricted to the higher altitudes.

Fig. 24

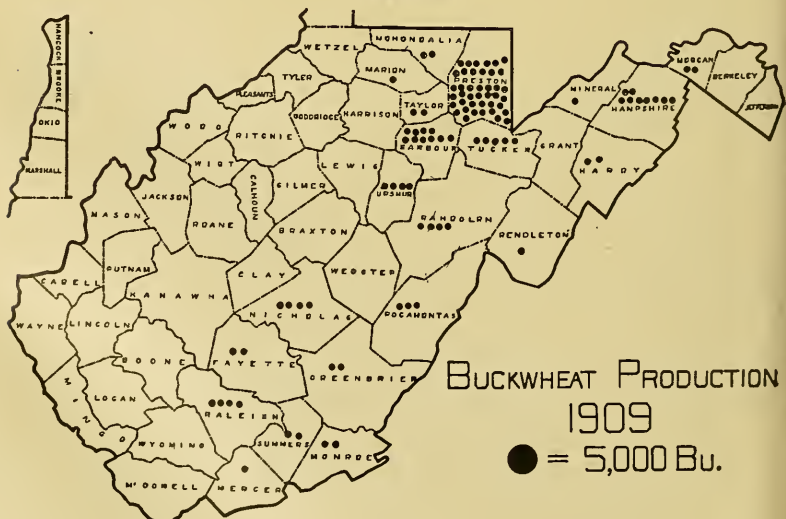
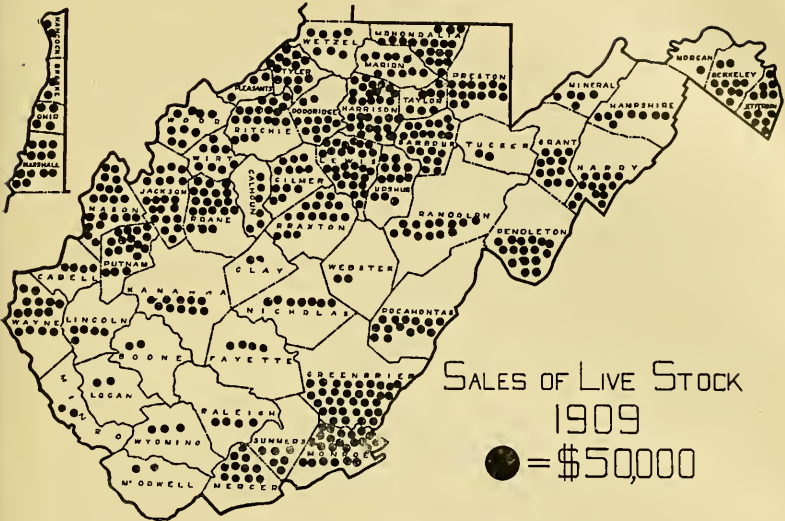


Fig. 25



LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY SALES.

The live stock industry is best developed in the eastern and western parts of the state. The central division has a smaller production.

Dairying is carried on near the towns and cities as is shown by the larger sales in counties with towns of some size.

Fig. 26

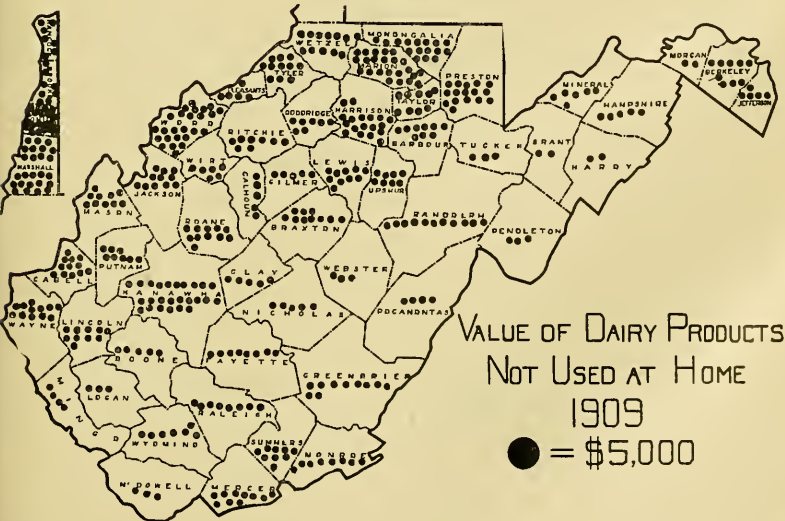
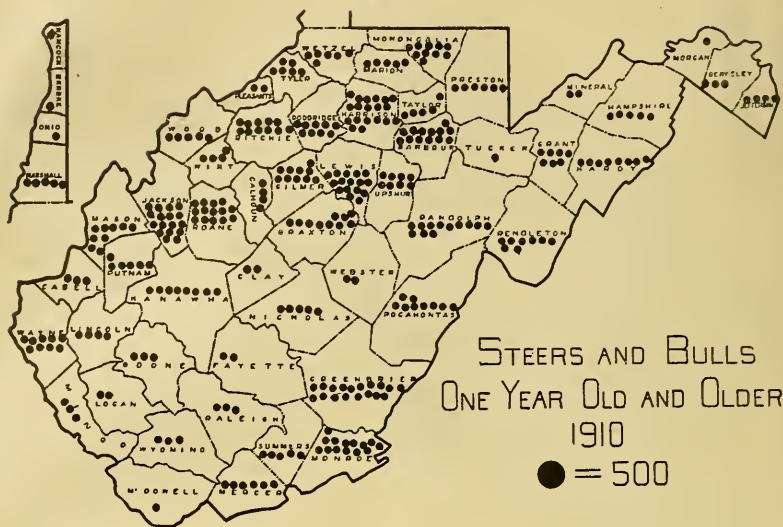


Fig. 27



CATTLE AND SHEEP PRODUCTION.

The areas devoted to these industries are almost identical except in the Northern Pan Handle where sheep are largely grown.

Fig. 28

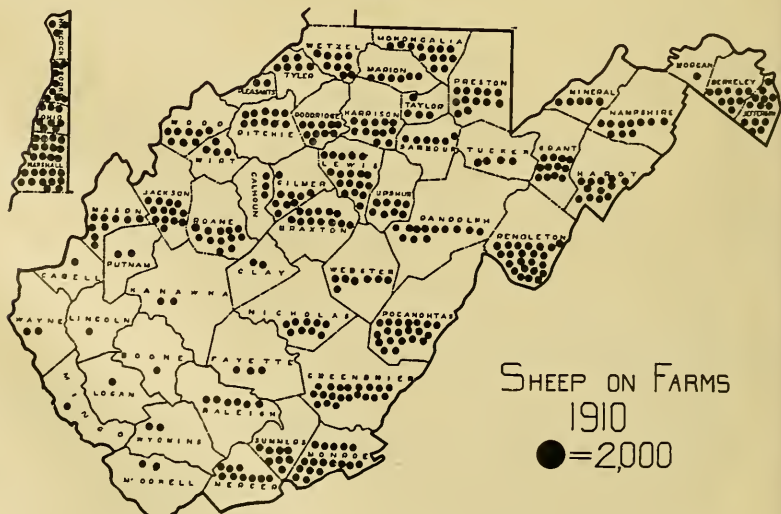
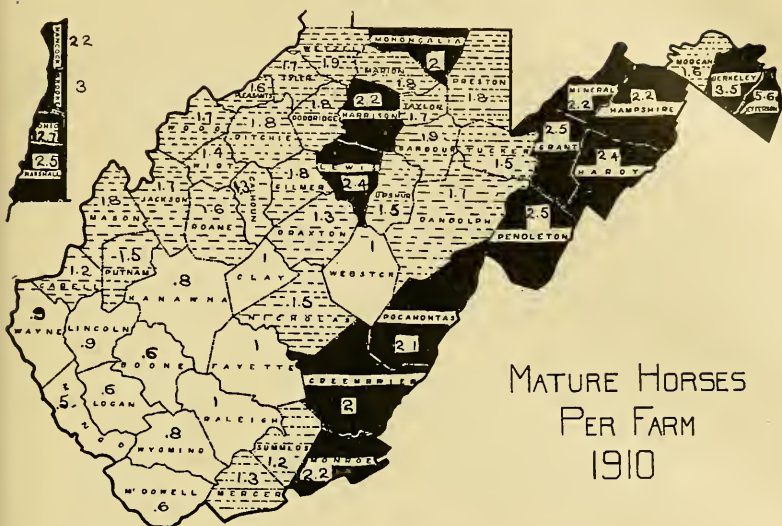


Fig. 29



HORSES AND SWINE.

In eight counties the average number of mature work horses per farm is less than one.

There is no section devoted to hog production to any great extent, but Jefferson and Berkeley counties have a greater concentration in this industry.

Fig. 30

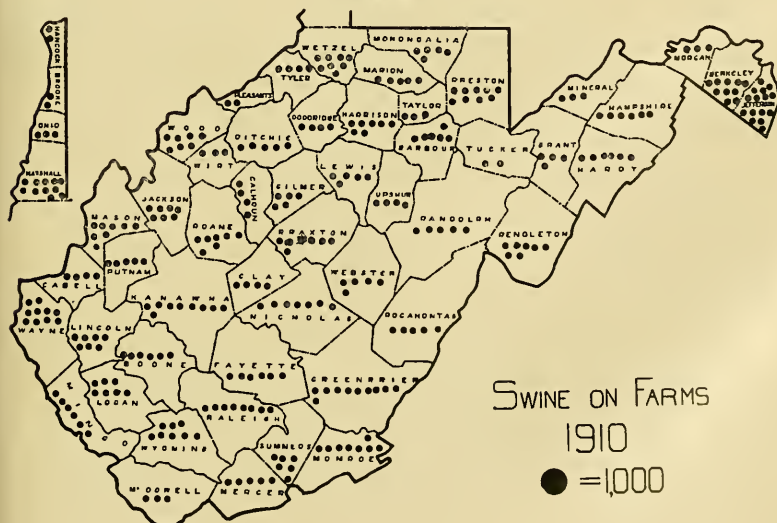
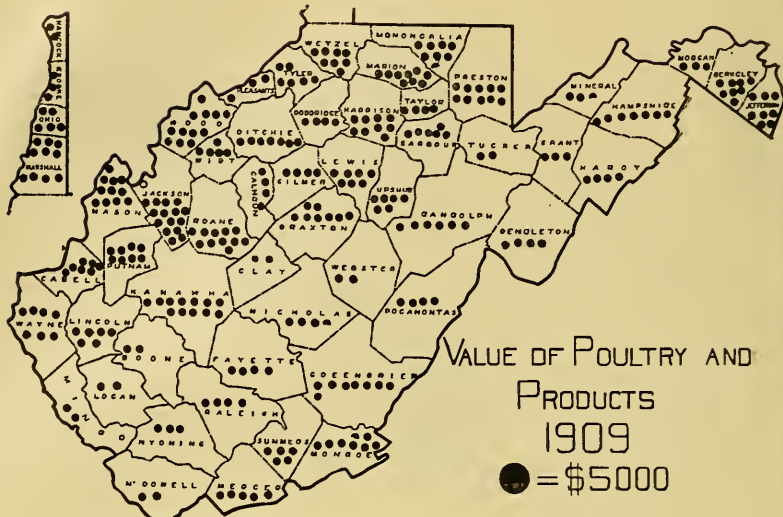


Fig. 31



VALUE OF POULTRY AND PRODUCTS, 1909.

Note that this industry is greatest in a few of the counties along the Ohio River.

FARM EXPENSES.

Fig. 32

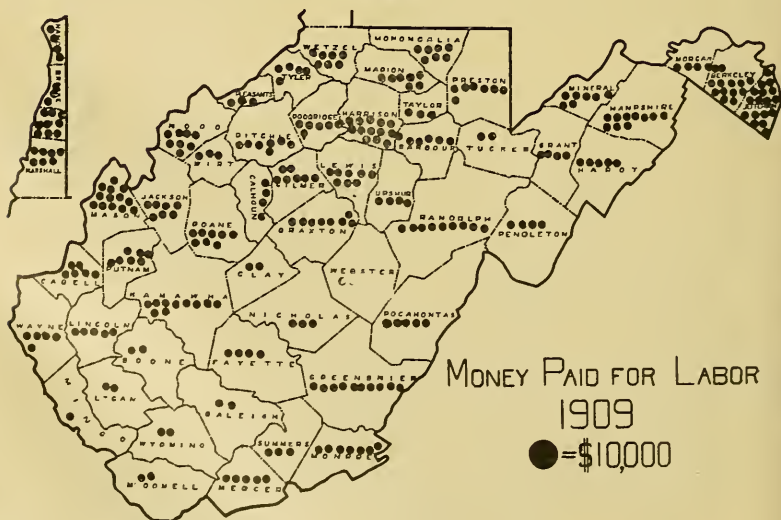
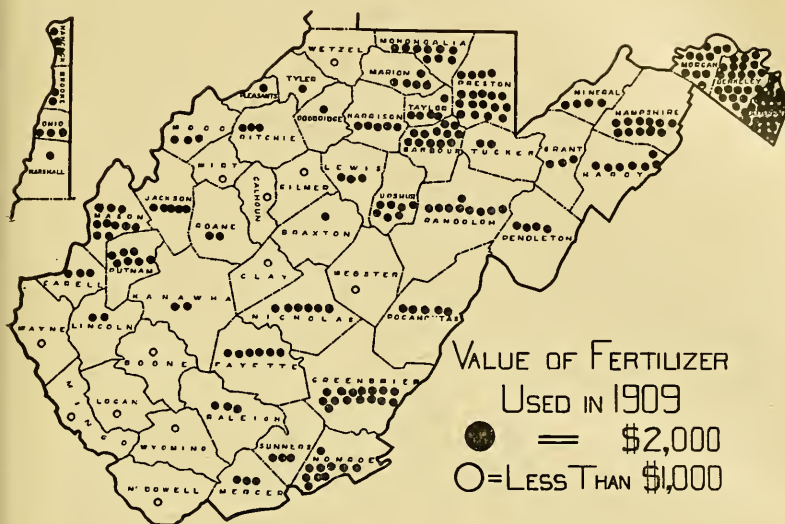


Fig. 33



FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES BY COUNTIES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The accompanying tables give the income of the average farm in each county. Care must be used in interpreting these figures, but they serve to give some idea of the general agricultural conditions in different parts of the state.

No doubt some of the counties had partial failures in 1909 while others were favored with good yields.

It will be noticed that many counties with a good net income have a small labor income for the family, because the interest on the investment is large.

Counties having a large investment in live stock have, as a rule, a larger income per farm than the ones with a small amount of live stock.

Some counties, in which the average farm has small sales, have a fair net income because of small expenses.

Two counties fail to produce enough to pay five per cent. interest on the investment, which leaves nothing for labor.

Estimates are supposed to include food grown on the farm but it is probable that these are low.

Income and Expenses per Farm in West Virginia,

	Number of Farms	Acres per Farm	Improved Acres	Total Farm Investment	Value Buildings	Value Machinery
Barbour	2026	99	66	3273	572	79
Berkeley	1288	123.6	90.8	5841	1268	180
Boone	1172	75.8	26.9	1931	290	25
Braxton	2870	92.4	50.8	2393	400	43
Brooke	468	112.1	79.	7426	1634	208
Cabell	2289	65.3	36.8	1734	381	42
Calhoun	1749	85.2	41.4	1603	265	37
Clay	1099	75.6	29.1	1425	280	37
Doddridge	1755	112.8	73.6	3767	588	57
Fayette	1672	65.9	32.1	2618	644	47
Gilmer	1663	116.5	69.6	2996	416	63
Grant	928	224.3	103.4	3771	475	83
Greenbrier	2551	129.6	59.7	4038	723	89
Hampshire	1699	204.3	83.2	2896	500	107
Hancock	452	102.4	76.3	5979	1752	168
Hardy	1106	225.	85.5	3615	578	94
Harrison	2286	108.4	91.8	6612	1058	99
Jackson	3145	90.5	65.1	2497	494	66
Jefferson	836	144.5	125.3	11898	2427	333
Kanawha	3807	66.3	35.3	2350	465	47
Lewis	1815	134.	100.2	5621	793	90
Lincoln	2936	65.3	30.3	1337	273	31
Logan	1110	89.6	21.7	3453	328	24
McDowell	880	146.3	19.9	5638	474	28
Marion	2333	74.4	56.5	4290	845	69
Marshall	1957	96.9	70.1	5325	1134	138
Mason	2695	94.3	66.4	2574	507	75
Mercer	1956	94.6	45.9	2563	465	46
Mineral	728	2156	93.8	4072	757	106
Mingo	1059	88.4	21.9	1957	288	24
Monongalia	2087	90.	69.1	5609	836	101
Monroe	1918	125.8	65.7	4243	674	110
Morgan	866	124.3	55.	2263	579	90
Nicholas	1670	94.2	46.3	2396	405	50
Ohio	706	84.3	66.6	8320	2205	208
Pendleton	1321	236.7	66.7	3701	396	85
Pleasants	895	82.2	55.8	2534	567	58
Pocahontas	1198	195.2	69.3	4171	724	104
Preston	2837	104.1	58.1	2965	655	145
Putnam	2279	81.5	48.7	2136	430	56
Raleigh	1598	87.1	40.8	3379	627	51
Randolph	1856	155.8	61.8	4012	698	84
Ritchie	2255	106.9	68.3	2871	531	52
Roane	2887	99.6	67.1	2735	516	60
Summers	2012	95.6	41.9	2184	431	58
Taylor	1159	84.3	66.7	3503	746	81
Tucker	828	112.7	48.4	2229	428	87
Tyler	1764	89.0	64.7	2826	545	59
Upshur	2200	87.7	56.6	2895	518	61
Wayne	3188	75.5	40.6	1231	258	27
Webster	1084	100.6	35.4	2005	410	36
Wetzel	2133	89.3	57.3	3321	608	76
Wirt	1429	86.9	53.8	2016	450	58
Wood	2723	75.5	50.7	2869	648	71
Wyoming	1462	108.5	28.5	3821	311	19

by Counties, 1909. (Continued on next page.)

Value Live Stock	Value Dairy Products	Value Wool	Value Eggs and Poultry	Value Honey	Value Cereals	Value Hay	Value Vegetables	Value Fruit and Nuts	Value Other Crops
495	42	4	56	2	150	89	59	41	31
930	68	10	102	4	573	112	55	160	51
240	41	1	33	4	131	15	78	36	57
380	34	6	42	4	142	55	68	33	42
695	164	62	110	2	295	170	92	54	26
265	54	1	49	2	128	22	58	29	208
310	28	2	40	3	149	42	59	18	36
275	41	2	28	2	134	29	84	54	45
490	40	8	50	3	102	112	65	28	25
295	60	3	48	3	101	70	122	50	27
500	31	7	45	4	178	89	275	35	53
720	22	21	57	2	162	93	47	18	43
590	38	11	60	1	188	98	55	21	44
485	27	8	70	1	178	68	43	85	68
525	158	26	82		208	143	105	181	108
660	16	14	72	1	285	85	52	14	58
705	81	7	76	2	110	145	79	48	40
485	36	7	84	2	168	67	62	25	62
1420	63	24	126	2	1124	168	74	113	30
285	65	1	60	2	134	42	103	38	51
750	43	13	62	3	130	140	83	49	19
230	34	1	34	1	152	21	57	27	180
230	28	1	25	4	131	14	90	41	59
240	38	2	32	5	107	23	109	21	112
405	98	5	63	2	121	93	82	37	29
620	135	43	80	2	252	139	106	25	23
435	37	4	67	1	180	62	64	20	104
380	52	5	58	1	134	60	64	17	54
580	85	12	63	3	160	168	77	55	54
205	35	1	29	4	125	18	95	31	40
500	73	15	65	2	148	130	64	39	36
680	43	11	69	1	232	81	47	18	77
305	22	1	48	1	210	37	101	86	57
375	31	6	38	4	146	53	67	32	56
820	300	42	98		276	226	191	54	167
715	18	26	56	1	186	91	43	15	80
350	54	4	55	2	139	76	74	23	23
740	34	29	48	4	143	152	88	21	130
430	55	7	65	2	186	100	56	15	67
370	37	2	58	2	163	45	59	27	242
340	51	4	65	4	118	70	83	70	110
550	58	10	54	3	118	144	84	20	45
450	37	6	53	2	112	83	61	18	35
500	41	5	67	4	203	86	73	36	53
350	45	5	45	1	129	56	75	19	72
440	74	5	60	2	116	101	84	38	29
400	37	8	46	2	129	87	82	17	51
390	65	7	60	2	138	94	66	22	102
385	35	5	40	1	97	70	55	21	29
265	36	1	40	2	130	16	63	23	116
335	28	8	25	4	105	71	57	23	100
440	58	11	63	3	174	91	60	21	22
370	44	5	66	3	124	65	62	24	68
370	88	5	85	2	124	79	76	27	33
255	45	3	33	3	140	31	89	60	54

Income and Expenses per Farm in West

	Live Stock Sales	Value Live Stock Slaughtered	Net Value Crops	Gross Farm Income	Per cent. of Income from Live Stock and Products	Labor Expense
Barbour	239	51	176	570	68	38
Berkeley	184	38	602	1058	42	143
Boone	54	40	177	350	45	16
Braxton	115	38	162	401	59	36
Brooke	117	48	275	778	64	94
Cabell	50	23	317	496	35	30
Calhoun	83	31	138	325	56	26
Clay	71	36	200	386	46	21
Doddridge	151	41	130	423	70	43
Fayette	61	45	210	430	50	21
Gilmer	185	45	233	550	57	56
Grant	325	59	161	647	75	51
Greenbrier	314	40	174	638	72	45
Hampshire	112	53	263	534	50	65
Hancock	108	62	408	844	51	119
Hardy	282	66	217	668	67	53
Harrison	325	57	185	733	74	71
Jackson	152	37	200	518	61	27
Jefferson	378	96	984	1673	41	283
Kanawha	62	31	211	432	51	31
Lewis	372	52	167	712	76	62
Lincoln	43	30	279	422	33	21
Logan	40	30	107	235	53	17
McDowell	46	27	254	404	36	22
Marion	110	55	164	497	66	35
Marshall	149	57	238	704	66	52
Mason	148	37	263	557	52	53
Mercer	140	46	158	440	63	29
Mineral	170	45	244	622	60	113
Mingo	63	28	175	335	46	16
Monongalia	211	67	167	600	73	44
Monroe	305	60	159	648	74	45
Morgan	31	54	195	352	44	54
Nicholas	118	53	173	423	58	25
Ohio	172	41	539	1192	55	164
Pendleton	317	59	145	622	76	36
Pleasants	88	43	151	397	61	36
Pocahontas	284	79	275	753	63	53
Preston	122	59	211	521	59	30
Putnam	78	33	370	580	36	34
Raleigh	75	40	276	515	45	20
Randolph	180	58	169	532	70	54
Ritchie	203	40	142	483	70	37
Roane	166	43	193	519	62	36
Summers	86	34	192	407	52	21
Taylor	152	49	175	517	65	39
Tucker	80	34	194	401	51	20
Tyler	169	40	215	558	61	32
Upshur	142	36	170	429	60	25
Wayne	114	25	215	433	50	19
Webster	54	41	187	347	42	25
Wetzel	81	45	140	405	65	42
Wirt	140	37	172	467	62	28
Wood	82	36	117	475	62	40
Wyoming	60	32	224	400	43	17

Virginia, by Counties, 1909. (Concluded.)

Fertilizer Expense	Feed Expense	Taxes	Repairs	Miscellaneous Expense	Total Expense	Net Income	Interest at 5%	Labor Income for Family
9	12	28	43	11	141	429	178	251
36	19	46	99	21	364	694	292	402
	13	15	19	5	68	282	97	185
1	10	19	29	6	101	300	120	180
7	44	59	122	27	353	425	371	54
3	14	14	27	6	94	402	87	315
1	9	13	20	5	74	251	80	171
	14	11	21	4	71	309	71	238
1	19	30	40	11	144	279	188	91
7	36	21	41	9	143	287	130	157
	10	24	34	9	133	417	150	267
5	28	30	40	11	165	482	189	293
12	20	32	54	13	176	462	202	260
14	21	30	46	12	188	346	145	201
13	66	48	122	25	393	451	299	152
12	23	29	48	21	177	491	181	310
4	56	53	73	19	276	457	330	127
4	8	20	38	9	260	258	125	133
62	34	95	188	42	704	969	595	374
1	21	19	32	8	112	320	117	203
3	32	45	58	15	215	497	281	216
1	11	11	20	5	68	354	67	287
	6	27	21	7	78	157	173	—16
1	20	45	30	11	129	275	282	—7
5	38	34	56	14	182	315	215	100
1	29	42	85	21	230	474	266	208
7	12	21	40	9	142	415	129	286
3	20	21	32	8	113	327	128	199
10	49	32	59	14	277	345	203	142
	7	16	19	5	63	272	98	174
8	32	45	62	16	207	393	280	113
11	11	34	56	14	171	477	212	265
23	12	18	47	10	164	188	113	75
8	14	19	30	7	103	320	120	200
9	127	66	150	32	548	644	416	228
6	11	30	37	10	130	492	175	317
2	18	20	40	9	145	252	127	125
8	30	32	57	13	193	560	208	352
13	16	24	62	12	157	364	148	216
6	10	17	32	7	106	474	107	367
3	22	26	41	10	122	393	169	224
10	25	32	52	12	185	347	201	146
2	17	23	37	9	125	358	143	215
2	12	22	38	9	119	400	137	263
3	19	17	34	8	102	305	109	196
8	35	28	53	12	175	342	175	167
4	19	18	38	8	107	294	111	183
1	17	23	39	9	121	437	141	296
6	20	23	38	9	121	308	145	163
	8	10	18	4	59	374	62	312
1	20	16	28	7	97	250	100	150
1	14	26	45	11	139	266	166	100
1	10	16	34	8	97	370	101	269
2	22	23	46	11	144	331	143	188
1	17	30	20	8	93	307	191	116

SUMMARY.

1. Population is increasing rapidly in towns and cities and slowly in the country. About one half of the rural sections are decreasing in population.

2. The investment in agriculture is much greater now than at any previous time, because of rising prices.

3. Farms are somewhat smaller than ten years ago.

4. Tenancy is not increasing in the state as a whole.

5. Mortgaged farms form a small per cent. of the total number.

6. Many of the staple farm crops are decreasing in total acreage or production.

7. There is a surplus of beef and mutton produced. About one-half the average amount of pork consumed per capita, is grown in the state.

8. Fruit production is difficult to estimate because there are no statistics for successive years.

9. The planting of young orchards is increasing rapidly.

10. The value of the production of the average West Virginia farm is less than that of the average farm in the United States as a whole.

11. Great variation is noticeable in the incomes per farm for the different counties.

12. The census reports show that the greater number of prosperous counties have a large investment in live stock.

